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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1901.

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THE TREASURY

And the Patent Office Need Some
Attention.

MESSRS. LYMAN AND FUNK.

Brothers in Many Things, Notably that of Holding on to Government Pap and Competing With Outside Enterprises—The Draftsmen and Cartoonists Under Mr. Moore—Facts for the Heads of Departments.

The Honorable Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and discoverer of that monstrosity of finance, Frank A. Vanderlip, has been junketing on a Government vessel. Junketing, by the way, at Government expense seems to be contagious in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. It has been publicly charged in the press that ex-Assistant Secretary Vanderlip junketed about Europe, and his bills were liquidated by the United States Treasury. The fruit of Vanderlip's international investigation of finance seems to have been some notes copied from the French mint records, according to the report given by Mr. Vanderlip to the press. The successor of Mr. Vanderlip has gotten the fever, and is, as it were, Assistant Secretary Ailes, it is said, has sent his papal-in-law on a trip to the Buffalo Exposition, with expenses and incidentals chargeable to Uncle Sam. Last, but not least, Charles Lyman, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, with whom the readers of The Globe are familiar as a dismissed officer of the Army, it is reported, has been touring the Middle West at the expense of the good people and honorably discharged soldiers of the Army. He is ostensibly, so stated, on a tour of inspection. Perhaps Secretary Gage thought it well to get this official with the disagreeable Army record, out of sight during the warm weather. Be that as it may, it is said he is having the luxuries of life at the expense of the people who are supporting him from the Army during the country's peril.

It is more than probable that Messrs. Gage, Vanderlip, Lyman and Ailes agree with that eminent financier who remarked that the "people be damned." Perhaps, if some of the high regard with which the Secretary Gage thought it well to get this official with the disagreeable Army record, out of sight during the warm weather. Be that as it may, it is said he is having the luxuries of life at the expense of the people who are supporting him from the Army during the country's peril.

The almighty dollar, it is reported, has a strong fascination for Lyman, as it generally does for men of his ilk. He has been charged with being the president of a loan association. This may account for the high regard with which he is held by Secretary Gage, as he himself is a shining example of wealth secured by the per cent method. But it is not, perhaps, altogether the proper career for a chairman—though not wrong in a commercial position with much more energy than an outcast cat to a meat bone. He don't resign. He did not do that in the Army, and if he is to be severed from the Government payroll, the same method will have to be used as in the Army—dismissal.

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and it would not be difficult to get more competent ones—who desire to give their best efforts to the Government—take their positions. However, Funk, like Lyman, will never resign. He needs the same motive power as Lyman to get him out of the Treasury and away from the Government payroll; that is, a lift by way of dismissal. Let us hope that whatever may be the means, that are many moons Deacon Lyman and Squawman Funk will be on the outside.

The Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Moore, has been in the Patent Office for some years. He has a personal knowledge, it is safe to assume, of nearly every employee in the office. If he has not, his general reputation being rather a noisy gentleman, a slander on the amiable Assistant Commissioner.

The Globe, therefore, does not think that it is giving him any information when it publishes the following statement relative to the Draftsmen's Division of the Patent Office. These are not worked hard, allowing them to do what is asked of them, but some of them do not do that little. They work for attorneys, using Government time and material. This is a competition which it is difficult for the outside draftsman to stand. He has to pay office rent and buy materials. The Government draftsman who competes with him has neither of these expenses. It is easily seen, too, that a designing attorney could find other uses, perhaps, for an ambitious official draftsman than merely making the drawings.

Perhaps the most flagrant case in the division of a Government office being a private snap is that of an alleged cartoonist, whose artistic efforts to be amusing are published by a local paper. This man, it is a safe prediction, does not do half the work for which he draws Government money. His time is monopolized in sketching the funny pictures to appear ahead, as he has to submit a half-dozen pictures from which the paper selects one. In his efforts he takes up the time of the other employees, who crowd about him making suggestions, submitting sketches, and aiding in the final touches to the pictures.

There is not a man or woman in the division who does not know this statement to be true, and it is not probable that Mr. Moore is ignorant of it. It is easily determined whether the man does his work by looking up the records of that division for a year back and noting the number of drawings made by this cartoonist.

Some employees think that the Government is not the one imposed upon, but the people who buy the paper. Maybe that is so, but in the language of the street, it is "up to" Mr. Moore to take this unfair competition away from the struggling draftsman on the outside. If the attorneys desire the work of an official draftsman, let the draftsman resign and compete on an even scale with the men on the outside.

Maybe some of the draftsman have a pull, who do the outside work. If so, The Globe is not unreasonable enough to ask Mr. Moore to investigate them. They may be useful at a future time to the newly appointed Assistant Commissioner.

HYDE'S THICK HIDE.

Perforated by an Oregon Republican,
who Shows up His Favoritism.

Lawen, Oreg., July 12, 1901.
MR. EDITOR: Mr. John Hyde was an applicant for the position of Director of U. S. Census, but Senator Hanna would not endorse him, so his efforts were fruitless.

I have thought that as my friend is endorsed by Senator Hanna (as well as other staunch Republicans) is perhaps the reason Mr. Hyde will not have been promoted, although he says he has never given trouble, directly or indirectly.

The chief of the division says her work is all right, both saying she gives satisfaction, and yet will not give her salary. She is not a pet of this term. It is justice to her friends, strong Republicans, to let justice to her to allow the "pets" to be pushed ahead of the clerks in the classified service who have and experience of years? They refuse to give her and others a good salary. The "Lamb" in his room was promoted three times in four months last year. Is this justice to others in general, and my friend in particular?

I read your paper with interest. Go on with the good work, and perhaps my worthy friend may receive justice and be given that which she deserves—a good promotion.

My Senators and Members are interceding for her advancement. I am a good Republican, and have always been, and urge with all earnestness that she be given a good salary. The party workers should be given pay, and I have done enough for the Republican party to have this request granted.

By the way, she was the means of my two boys casting their first vote for President McKinley. She brought them out for the first time in four years, and always vote the Republican ticket, as I have done.

The President, I think, ought to give her a good salary. Do you not think so, and especially as she is in the classified service, which makes such an advancement possible.

See to it!
I am, very respectfully yours,
ADAM F. B. GEORGE.

A HOT DOSE

For Superintendent Machen of the
Free Delivery.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY

Following The Sunday Globe's Lead for His Official Soap—Expose by a New York Paper—Some Additional Tributes to Mr. Machen and a Warning to Postmaster-General Smith.

A New York paper, through its Washington correspondent, has been attracted by The Globe's exposure of the free delivery box attempted monopoly or steal. Things are getting exceedingly sultry for Superintendent Machen and his friends, especially the Adrian (Mich.) Steel Box Company of his relative.

Here is what the intelligent correspondent says:

"The subject is one of growing importance to the thousands of farmers who are being provided with the new and popular system of rural delivery. It is of growing importance also to the fourteen firms who have been granted the concession to sell the thousands of boxes which line the routes. A Western Representative recently told the officials of the Free Delivery Department that he regarded this monopoly as worth no less than \$100,000 to those controlling it. He said he believed they could afford to pay that sum to the Department and then make \$400,000 profit from the business. He estimated that a million boxes would be sold in the course of a year. The boxes sell at prices varying from \$1 to \$1.75. Estimating the profit on each box at 50 cents, the gross profits would be half a million dollars. Admitting that the margin is only 25 cents the industry is a paying one."

The farmer is compelled by the Department to pay for the box. He has to buy and put it up before he can get any mail. The Department has the right, and as to this right there is no dispute, to prescribe the character of the boxes. But it is contended by members of Congress that this is the limit of the Department's authority. They assert that any firm which makes a box which meets the Department's regulations should be allowed to sell that box to the farmers. But the Department has gone a step further and has specified certain boxes manufactured by certain firms, and declared that these are the only ones which will be permitted on the free delivery routes. Thus the farmer is compelled to buy these boxes at the price which the firms may choose to ask. It has already been noticed that there is no very animated competition between the makers of the fourteen approved styles of box, and the conclusion is natural that they have a gentlemen's agreement to maintain rates, which the firms are united to "do the public."

Congressman Frank Eddy, of Minnesota, recently called on Superintendent Machen, of the free delivery service, and expressed himself in vigorous language. He said he did not charge anyone about the Postoffice Department had any interest in the making of these boxes; but he averred that it would, in his opinion, be worth \$25,000 to each of the fourteen makers of the approved styles of boxes. Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, who is in Washington today, also expressed himself as opposed to the granting of any monopoly of this kind.

"In my opinion," he said, "the Department exceeds its authority when it does more than prescribe the requirements. It should let all firms compete which desire to."

"The growth of the rural delivery extension has been phenomenal. Nearly \$2,000,000 a year is now appropriated for that purpose. The star routes are gradually being wiped out. In order to meet the new conditions and avoid extermination, the star route contractors are preparing to go into the box business themselves. They believe they can compete successfully with the new system. Postmaster-General Smith will probably soon be forced to take a hand in the dispute."

Rural delivery, as an experiment, commenced under Cleveland's second administration, or rather, toward the latter part of it, but it amounted to nothing, for times were out of joint, and there was no surplus in the Treasury. When McKinley received the nomination, Machen changed his politics, became a gold Democrat first, and later a Republican. All this time, while the revolution in his politics was in progress, he studied and planned schemes, and none of them were in line of economy. He carried over from the Cleveland Administration, in the service, his brothers and two uncles—George and Henry Lorenz, the latter always answered to the title of "Judge," George, the ex-postmaster of Toledo, was in the internal revenue service, and the "Judge" a commissioner of the U. S. Court of Claims. In the spring of 1898 his services were no longer required, and he dropped out of that position. He was chiefly employed, while a mailman, in the adjudication of letter carriers' overtime claims, and associated with him as clerk was one of Machen's younger brothers, A. Mr. Hurt, of Mississippi, also a commissioner, of this city (who fell down an elevator shaft for that period) was Mr. Hurt's clerk. Four of Machen's appointees—Lorenz, Machen, Hurt and Willett, all on the payroll of the U. S. Court of Claims as per diem employees! It so happened when these gentlemen dropped out of the service they had no money. Through the skillful manipulation of Machen, vouchers were drawn up, covering the per diem salaries of all four for the months of October, November, and December, 1897, payable at the city postoffice. These men had been paid by the Court of Claims for that period of time; but when they presented their vouchers, authorized by Perry S. Heath, Postmaster Willett did not stop to question the matter. Their claims

had passed through the Salary and Allowance Division, approved by Mr. Heath, and were paid by the postmaster. In March or April, 1898, the accounts and vouchers of this doubtful payment passed through the Controller's office, or rather the matter was held up for investigation. Mr. Tracewell wrote a letter to Postmaster Willett requesting him to explain the payment of certain bills—presented by Lorenz, Hurt, Machen and Willett—the authority for payment, and giving him twenty days in which to reply. Willett referred the letter to the Department. It was rejected by Tracewell. Now came the funny part of the business. The whole gang—Heath, Postmaster Willett, Machen, and the four culprits—all went personally before the Controller. The matter was then and there strangled, to protect the honor of Heath, or rather, his office, and the four culprits got away with the plunder—about \$5,000.

His official seal was engineered by Machen in favor of his uncle and brother.

We mentioned in last Sunday's Globe about the time clocks having been taken out of the Treasury by special resolution of Congress. If one were to visit the free delivery postoffice in the country they would find that every one of them has been provided with the Bundy time-clock. The price paid for these clocks was simply enormous. There was a "take-off" of 50 per cent. Machen engineered that seal right under Mr. Smith's nose, and the latter suspected nothing.

The travelers through Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Western New York will find the little "signal box" strung along the routes established during the first half of the fiscal year 1899 and 1900. This box is made of Adrian, Mich. The farmer pays \$2.50 for the box and a flimsy sheet-iron post, 5 feet long, two feet under and 3 feet above ground. The whole outfit—box, post and freight—does not cost 75 cents.

Who runs, or is in charge, of this letter-box plant at Adrian?

"Wm. M. Bellman, the brother-in-law of A. W. Machen, the man who was dismissed under the last Cleveland Administration for collecting campaign booties, at the behest of A. W. Machen, in a Government building, contrary to statute, 'make and provided'."

Mr. Machen sent out pamphlets by the tens of thousands. The country was literally flooded with them, especially the one entitled "Rural Free Delivery and How to Obtain It."

These pamphlets were reports have one burden—longer letter boxes; always letter boxes.

Letter boxes are mentioned in the report of every special agent from New York to San Francisco. Congressmen representing Democratic districts, were given reports that if they voted for the appropriation the route carriers would be appointed as they suggested.

Mr. Heath would enter his private room in the office, with a Democratic member at his heels, and tell his private secretary, "Mr. H—, I don't want to be interrupted for a few minutes. I want to talk to my friend here about rural free delivery."

When the Republican convention met in Philadelphia in June, 1896, Mr. Heath left his desk and went over there, where he remained for a week. He was interrupted for a few minutes. I want to talk to my friend here about rural free delivery."

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WHAT WE KNOW

Of Commissioner Evans' Department, but not all.

TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY.

How Attorneys are Provided for, Notwithstanding Commissioner Evans' Reputation Against Pension Sharks—The Middle Division and the Gentlemen Running It—Deputy Kelley and The Globe.

The Pension Department and its head have come in for more criticism, naturally, than any other sub-department of the government. We say "naturally" advisedly, as it is both tradition and history that nobody can win the belt from an old soldier in a "growing" contest.

Admitting this *per se* and further conceding the fact that Commissioner Evans is a man of integrity and all that the plutocratic press claims he is—honest, conscientious, patriotic, etc.—we nevertheless know it to be a fact that the Pension Department is one of the worst managed bureaus of the government, that merit is not taken into account in the matter of promotions, and that there are more inefficient chiefs and clerks under Commissioner Evans than under any other head of a department in the ratio of employees. Mr. Evans is not aware of this state of affairs, because he has no knowledge of them; they would not exist if we are to accept—and we do accept—the plutocratic estimate of him, as voiced by the press. We do not believe that the Commissioner of Pensions would be guilty of flagrant inconsistency and hence we are surprised that this man with a national reputation for fighting pension shark attorneys, should have a small division of his department snarled to wait upon and facilitate the predatory incursions of these attorneys on the public treasury.

The country does not know, but The Globe herewith informs "all" that Mr. Evans is not a man of integrity and all that the plutocratic press claims he is—honest, conscientious, patriotic, etc.—we nevertheless know it to be a fact that the Pension Department is one of the worst managed bureaus of the government, that merit is not taken into account in the matter of promotions, and that there are more inefficient chiefs and clerks under Commissioner Evans than under any other head of a department in the ratio of employees. Mr. Evans is not aware of this state of affairs, because he has no knowledge of them; they would not exist if we are to accept—and we do accept—the plutocratic estimate of him, as voiced by the press. We do not believe that the Commissioner of Pensions would be guilty of flagrant inconsistency and hence we are surprised that this man with a national reputation for fighting pension shark attorneys, should have a small division of his department snarled to wait upon and facilitate the predatory incursions of these attorneys on the public treasury.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Latest News by Wire from
All Over the World.

GAY OLD TIME AT MANILA

The Financial Situation at Berlin—Recovery of a Long-Lost Medal—Employees of a Watch Case Factory Caught Secreting Gold—Grand Army Man Disappears—Heavy Fine for a New York Gambler.

Manila, July 20.—General Corbin and the other military junkies are having a gay old time, or rather they were having one until the Philippines took it into their heads that the war wasn't over. The whole thing is gone to smash. Taft's civil governments are the laughing stock of Filipino and soldier alike. Corbin is hugging Manila pretty close, and looking for a horse with a hard mouth.

New Haven, July 20.—Capt. E. H. Smeep, of East Providence, R. I., received today a Government medal which was awarded him seventeen years ago for heroism in helping to rescue the crew of the shipwrecked schooner Jane in this harbor. The medal was mislaid in a secret drawer in a desk at the Collector's office at the Custom House.

New York, July 20.—Frank Jackson, thirty-eight years old, who was one of the men arrested in the raid on the gambling house at No. 172 West Thirty-second street on March 13 by the Committee of Fifteen, voluntarily appeared before Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty. He was fined \$150 and paid.

Honningsvåg, Norway, July 20.—The flagship America, of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition, with Evelyn B. Baldwin on board, which left Tromsø yesterday, parted today from the Frithiof, the latter sailing for Franz Josef Land. The America proceeds to Archangel, Russia, reaching there July 22. The Belgica, the third ship of the expedition, will sail from here on July 23.

Sag Harbor, July 20.—Wm. Leekins and George Reid, two young colored employees of the Fair's Watch Case Factory, were yesterday caught secretly going into the factory yard. They confessed when charged with the theft. The men worked in the reamining room. For some time the assays have been short. The firm can not account for \$1,000 worth of gold, and it is believed the men have made way with it.

New York, July 20.—Christopher Anthony, a Grand Army man, who boarded at Haffner's Hotel, No. 800 Eighth avenue, was overcome by the heat on July 2 and taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Since then his relatives and friends have been unable to find any trace of him.

Berlin, July 20.—A director of one of the most famous private banks in Berlin said today: "The existing situation is due more to the crimes of a few directors of banks and industrial companies than to the industrial status. We are confident that the worst has passed, and we do not expect any more great failures." Directors of other banks take a less cheerful view. Several say the crisis has not yet run its course, and that other failures are to be expected.

Constantinople, July 20.—Owing to the mystery and secrecy enshrouding all occurrences in the Yildiz Palace, the real cause of the recent fire there has only now transpired. The incident was the result of an indignity to the ladies of the harem against the lady treasurer of the harem, of whom they wish to get rid. At the instigation of the conspirators, a negro placed materials for a conflagration in a corridor of the palace and lighted them under conditions comprising the lady treasurer, so that she would be suspected of the act and dismissed.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 20.—There can be no question but that there are no flies on the farmers of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. But this is only because they are doing their reaping and farm work in the fields at night in order to rid themselves of the irritating insects. The little pest are known as "baldheaded" flies. These flies breed in the fields and prey upon all kinds of stock and dogs. They prove a great source of trouble from the middle of June until fall.

Hilma, N. Y., July 20.—Geo. Cook, aged 57, was today committed to the Tompkins County jail because he would not pay a weekly alimony of \$1.50 to his divorced wife, Mrs. Mellicent Day.

Winsted, Conn., July 20.—While visiting the John Brown homestead in Torrington a few days ago, Miss Mattie Deloy, of East Canaan, found a receipt in the cellar of the old house dated Broadway Landing, Va., October 2, 1864, which was issued by Major G. B. Cook, First Connecticut Artillery, for all the ordnance and stores captured at Clinch Farm by the Eighteenth Army Corps. The receipt is signed by S. P. Fairfield, Captain, First Connecticut Artillery, ordnance officer, siege train and siege party. The souvenir is well preserved.

Colon, Colombia, July 20.—A rumor is in circulation here that President Marroquin has resigned or is about to resign, but it lacks confirmation and is not credited in Colon.

London, July 20.—The Russians are trying through the Belgians to buy the Kai-ping collieries in Northern China Province, the strategic value of which is incalculable. The Kai-ping collieries are now supplying the navies of the powers in the far East with coal.

Bristol, Va., July 20.—Ex-Congressman "Alf" Taylor, of the First Tennessee District, a brother of ex-Gov. Bob Taylor, found himself in an embarrassing predicament when he lectured at Wise a few days ago. On the train he got hold of the wrong dressing-case, and when he reached Wise and started to don his dress suit, he found on opening the dressing-case a knife and a gambler's outfit, including a bowie knife.

Big Chief Johnson makes the employees of his division waste fourteen minutes reporting down stairs if they are one minute late. This is a new rule to expedite (?) the work of Castle's department.

WHAT WE KNOW

Of Commissioner Evans' Department, but not all.

TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY.

How Attorneys are Provided for, Notwithstanding Commissioner Evans' Reputation Against Pension Sharks—The Middle Division and the Gentlemen Running It—Deputy Kelley and The Globe.

The Pension Department and its head have come in for more criticism, naturally, than any other sub-department of the government. We say "naturally" advisedly, as it is both tradition and history that nobody can win the belt from an old soldier in a "growing" contest.

Admitting this *per se* and further conceding the fact that Commissioner Evans is a man of integrity and all that the plutocratic press claims he is—honest, conscientious, patriotic, etc.—we nevertheless know it to be a fact that the Pension Department is one of the worst managed bureaus of the government, that merit is not taken into account in the matter of promotions, and that there are more inefficient chiefs and clerks under Commissioner Evans than under any other head of a department in the ratio of employees. Mr. Evans is not aware of this state of affairs, because he has no knowledge of them; they would not exist if we are to accept—and we do accept—the plutocratic estimate of him, as voiced by the press. We do not believe that the Commissioner of Pensions would be guilty of flagrant inconsistency and hence we are surprised that this man with a national reputation for fighting pension shark attorneys, should have a small division of his department snarled to wait upon and facilitate the predatory incursions of these attorneys on the public treasury.

The country does not know, but The Globe herewith informs "all" that Mr. Evans is not a man of integrity and all that the plutocratic press claims he is—honest, conscientious, patriotic, etc.—we nevertheless know it to be a fact that the Pension Department is one of the worst managed bureaus of the government, that merit is not taken into account in the matter of promotions, and that there are more inefficient chiefs and clerks under Commissioner Evans than under any other head of a department in the ratio of employees. Mr. Evans is not aware of this state of affairs, because he has no knowledge of them; they would not exist if we are to accept—and we do accept—the plutocratic estimate of him, as voiced by the press. We do not believe that the Commissioner of Pensions